







MARTIN MOORE, AND

RICHARD S. STURGES,

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## Religious.

FOR THE BOSTON RECORD.

### MISSIONARY / CORRESPONDENCE.

#### LETTERS FROM REV. E. B. AMUNDENCOCK, D.D.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—In sympathy last of the principles laid down in the sacred books of the Hindus, in the rank and occupation of the Hindu.

I remarked, that those principles written some three thousand years apply in general to the Indians of this society at the present day are, however, some important in which this sect vary from the custom in their Shastres.

When the Shastres impose a and courses of conduct which much self-denial, the brahmins of the rules prescribed to them they have not abated any thing claims to superiority in rank and although in some respects not able successfully to support claims.

The intercourse of the Europeans has, within a few years, a change in this respect, and brahmins is evidently becoming weaker as it regards its influence on

sacred books remain the same  
inculcated with assiduity by the

to have been invented; and with the mass of the people they are im-  
ceived. It is of course to be  
the brahmins, who are the  
against the holy principles of  
tan religion—a religion which  
the very foundation of their clai-  
right of being regarded as the  
vortes of Heaven. And it is on  
parts of the country where, to  
tercourse with Europeans and  
missionaries, the light of pure  
the brahmins have been weak-  
the brahmins has been weak-  
According to the Shastre  
man is to spend his life in the  
the sacred books reading the  
people, and in duties and labor  
way connected with religion;  
life prescribed to them is one  
austerity; but at the present  
small portion of them obtain  
in such manner.

brains; and I have been to above 100 are engaged in what first considered for the most only appropriate labors to the the greater proportion of the engaged as writers in government. Some are engaged in trade, is considered respectable for trade in any employments except which are sources of revenue, while engaged in trade must confine themselves to dealing in merchandise of a like character.

A few months since in the morning walk, I was accosted by a dandy, who said, "Good morning, Sir." On found my new acquaintance had from Bombay, with a design to into some speculation near Me. This particular was a man who was distilling spirituous liquors, English troops—and he had had some English gentlemen to take

him to favor. He had been some years in Bombay, and sa

[illegible]

ty, although its pure precepts  
 pear to have taken hold of him  
 could read and speak English  
 and received with apparent  
 the English New Testament.  
 Other bramins are equal  
 but I have never seen one so  
 before. The condition of it  
 where the English bear rule  
 yearly more and more diffi-  
 cult, and of having which the  
 der their own rules, are not  
 under the English governm-  
 formerly regarded an act of  
 to the bramins and make pe-  
 their support. The temples  
 made to temples were in fact  
 else than a provision for the  
 braminical priesthood. Great  
 and revenue districts were  
 the gods, the avatars, the  
 support a considerable number  
 Sometimes grants of whole  
 made to particular families

Government to permit the  
such grants, whether they  
men, to continue in the un-  
session of their endowment  
brahmins who were so for-  
have such favors conferred  
who were connected with  
ples, enjoy a comfortable  
comparatively only a small  
are thus provided for, and  
poor, proud, or too indolent  
the other classes into the